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An Ecological Study of Negro Juvenile Delinquency in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1947

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AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
1940 - 1947

by
Lucile J. B. Shropshier, B. S.

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for the Degree of
Master of Arts
Department of Sociology
Municipal University, Omaha, Nebraska

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Preface

Frequently a writer profits from the services and generosity of friends and others who are in position to help. In this role the author of this thesis deeply appreciates the cooperation of persons and agencies who contributed much necessary information.

For guidance and advice the writer is gratefully indebted to Dr. T. Earl Sullenger, Head of the Sociology Department of the University of Omaha.

The writer is sincerely grateful for the data given and made available by the following individuals and agencies: Judge Walter S. Criswell of the Juvenile Court, Attendance Officer James C. Lanier, of the Board of Juvenile Delinquency, Superintendant Levert Joyner of the Negro Boys Parental Home, Superintendant Mrs. Zelma Hodges of the Negro Girls Parental Home, Manager Brooks of the Federal Housing Homes of Jacksonville, I. Emerson Bryan, my son, Instructor of the Mechanical Arts Department, Stanton High School, and H. James Greene, Principal of the A. L. Lewis Junior High School, Jacksonville, Florida.

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Chapter I

Introduction

Problem of the Study: - This problem will be concerned with a study of Juvenile Delinquency among Negroes in Jacksonville, Florida for the years 1940 - 1947.

Background: - In this study we employed the survey method. The author's main technique was the personal interview with Juvenile Court officers, school principals, teachers, Parental Home Records, and records of public and private agencies and Juvenile Court records.

The other techniques used were to gather and analyze data on housing economic status, health, recreation, churches, social agencies and other organizations or prophalalties that may help in the problem.

Delinquency as a responsibility of the state of Florida dates back to 1822, the year in which Florida was organized as a state by Congress.

It has not been possible to obtain statistical material which would give a complete picture of the amount of crime and delinquency divided by race, sex, and offense, in Jacksonville, Florida and Duval County. The best available measure of the extent to which Negroes commit the most serious offenses is the number of persons committed to the state prison as reported in the Biennial Report of the Prison Division of the Department of Agriculture.

Purpose of the Study: - It is the purpose of this study to gather, analyze and report data concerning the Negro juvenile delinquency in Jacksonville, Florida for the years 1940 - 1947.

The specific purposes of this study are to answer the following questions:

1. What is the status of the Negro juvenile delinquent as to age?
2. What is the status of the Negro juvenile delinquent as to sex?
3. What is the status of the Negro juvenile delinquent economically?
4. What is the status of the Negro juvenile delinquent as to housing?
5. What is the status as to the nature of crime?

Sources of Data and Procedure: - The data for this study were secured in the following manner:

1. A questionnaire was prepared in which consideration was given to the area of the study, and to gather necessary data.
2. The court records of twenty-five Negro boys were examined.
3. Records of the attendance officer of Negro schools were examined.
4. The data obtained were analyzed and made into tables and maps to determine trends.

Limitations: - The authenticity and objectivity of this study is limited by the short-comings of the survey method and availability of data. It is also limited to the extent

of veracity of the questioned.

The study is limited to the Negro population of Jacksonville, Florida and the conditions that were found to exist from the year 1940 to the present date, 1948.

Definition of Terms: - In Sociology, Ecology is the study of the spatial distribution of the population in reference to material and social causes and effects.

The ecology of crime may be studied in the influence of the physical environment upon criminal conduct. It may be studied in terms of location of criminal acts themselves, or of the residences of delinquents. The two may be essentially the same, as juvenile and considerable adult delinquency takes place in the home and community.¹

Gist and Halbert's book, Urban Society, states that: Human beings array themselves in a certain fashion over the face of the earth. The forms of this spatial distribution of persons and institutions have been designated Human Ecology, a term borrowed in part from the botanists and zoologists. Other authors as Adams and Wheeler have indicated how plants and animals distributed themselves in communities and other segregated areas as a result of the processes of competition and selection determine the spatial patterns and arrangements of all living forms, from the humblest plant and animal to civilized man in his complex urban environment.²

The word delinquency has a varied history. The Latin "de" means away or from, "linquere" means failure, neglect

1. Ronald R. Taft, Criminology, p. 145.

2. Noel P. Gist, L. A. Halbert, Urban Society, p. 132.

of duty, abandonment of an agreement. It did not apply to children. Modern social work has reserved the use of the word delinquent almost exclusively for children.

Related Literature: - Juvenile delinquency has been the subject of many studies during the past quarter of a century. The studies have been of a national, state, and local nature. As a result of these studies more interest and better attitudes have been shown toward the Negro delinquents. This is the first study that I know that has been taken on Negro Delinquency in Jacksonville, Florida.

It is our aim here to review findings which contribute to the particular areas of this study.

Gillin³ in a study on the physiognomy of crime states: Crime varies with age. There are two approaches to the study of the distribution of offenders by age: (a) A study of the ratio of commitments to institutions by age classes compared with the relative percentage in each age group to the percentage of the total population in several age groups. (b) A study of the ratio of arrests reported by the police compared with population in those age groups.

A study of 1,153 prisoners in Wisconsin in 1931 shows a high proportion in the age group between twenty and thirty-five years of age. In the age group below twenty there were few prisoners in this sample, since most of them are sent to other institutions than the prison and reformatory.

In a study of Youthful Delinquency⁴ in Chicago it was revealed that adult males commit the greater proportion of

3. John Lewis Gillin, The Machinery of Justice, p. 47.

4. United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Publication 196, p. 5.

crime and delinquency in Cook County and Chicago, as shown by annual figures from available sources. Less than 12 per cent of the total arrests of males in any year are arrests of boys 16 to 20 years of age, and only 2 to 6 per cent of the total cases in the municipal court are cases of boys 17 to 20 disposed of in the boy's court.

On the other hand 16 to 26 per cent of the admissions of males to Cook County jail were admissions of boys under 21 years of age.

Reckless and Smith,⁵ Size of the Delinquent Population - One of the first estimates of numbers of juvenile delinquents in recent years was made by Miss Bolden of the Children's Bureau. In her study, she reports that only about half of the courts serving jurisdictions of 5,000 or more reported 79,946 cases of delinquency and dependency. For the whole country the number of juvenile offenders in 1928 may thus have been in the neighborhood of 200,000. This figure may be too high because of the fact that many areas not reporting are either rural or backward in their attention to juvenile delinquency.

5. Walter C. Reckless and Maphus Smith, Juvenile Delinquency, p. 22.

Chapter II

Interpretation of Data

History of the Problem

Beginning

"There are no delinquent children," states one author, but every day in every city in the United States, thousands of delinquent children appear before the juvenile courts, young men and women between the ages of eight to eighteen years old are guilty of some of the most serious and desperate crimes known to man. The causes of such behavior lie deep in our social system. Some causes given are increased urbanization, aftermath of the World Wars, the enactment of laws that make crime really pay, the lack of home training, our educational system, movies, easy luxury, these and many more have played their part.

The history of the problem dates back with the pre-delinquent child. Every child at birth has the potentialities of becoming a useful citizen or a delinquent. The way the child's tendencies are directed will determine his social destiny. It is just as important to provide wholesome environment for the child as to provide bread to eat. A normal home is the most powerful prophylactic of delinquency yet discovered. It is a home with parents living harmoniously together, one which has reasonable comforts and enough wholesome food for the proper nourishment and is surrounded by opportunities for the health development of mind, body

and spirit.⁶

The United States Children's Bureau shows only a slight increase in the case load of the juvenile courts for 1945, as compared with 1944. However, over the war years, the number of boys and girls dealt with by the courts increased very greatly with a war time rise of 67 per cent in the number of cases disposed of in the years from 1938 through 1945. Their recent statement is based on the experiences of the fifty-six juvenile courts in Urban Areas throughout the country which reported to the Children's Bureau. The Bureau points out, the major part of the increase in the courts case load occurred in the early years of the war the trend having been reversed in 1944. The Bureau believes that although juvenile court statistics have admittedly serious limitations as a measure of juvenile delinquency, nevertheless, even after the necessary allowances are made we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the war has left this country with a greatly increased problem of juvenile delinquency.

While warning us against an alarmist view of the finding, it is pointed out that such increases do not necessarily mean a corresponding increase in the number of juvenile offenders. On the contrary, the rise may mean that the community is more aware of what is happening to its young people and is resorting more to the courts for help than in previous years.⁷

6. T. Earl Sullenger, Social Determinants in Juvenile Delinquency, p. 287

7. Richard Eddy, The Social Service Review, Volume XX, No. 2. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1946, pp. 267-268.

Under the common law in both England and the United States the child was assumed not to have acquired discretion or the capacity to distinguish right and wrong before he was seven years of age, and he could not therefore under that age be held guilty of felony. While children between seven and fourteen were assumed to be responsible for their acts, courts could find that a child between these years was, in fact not capable of discerning between good and evil and not subject him to criminal law. But as the extract from Blackstone shows (p. 341) young children were hanged in England and it was believed that this severity would deter other children from committing offenses and vice versa, that if they were not so punished crime among children would increase.

In her testimony before the British Select Committee on Criminal and Destitute Juveniles⁸ in 1852, Mary Carpenter described the inconsistency of the common law in treating juvenile offenders as adults. The English Criminal law to which children were subjected was in the seventeenth century severe, not to say barbarous. The laws of the colonies were in general, no less brutal in the punishment they provided. Pennsylvania was the only exception. Under William Penn's leadership, the death sentence was abolished for more than a hundred offenses and capital punishment was inflicted only for willful murder.

Jails existed from the earliest period as places for local detention and gradually offenders were committed to

8. The Child and the State, Report from the Select Committee on Criminals and Destitute Juveniles - Minutes of Evidence House of Commons, (June 24, 1852) Par. 935, p. 118.

them. But the difficulty of making these self-supporting led the authorities to return to the cheaper method of corporal punishment, branding, whipping, gagging, the pillory or the stocks, rather than punishment by imprisonment.

The movement to provide special treatment in special institutions for child offenders began with the publication of the report of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in 1819. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquency was promptly organized, incorporated, and with the assistance of public funds opened in New York City House of Refuge. (p. 347).

Other separate institutions for juveniles were established during the period 1825-1865; with programs of training and education similar to the New York House of Refuge.

From this background cities all over the United States feel their responsibilities to the children in giving them opportunity for home life, for health, protection and for educational and spiritual development.

The city fathers in planning for the improvement and maintenance of public facilities to accommodate the general population increase anticipated within the next two decades, the city and the county will wish to consider the likelihood of a substantial increase in the Negro, as well as white population, and a substantial decrease in juvenile delinquency.

Jacksonville, Florida of Today

Jacksonville, Florida's largest city with a population of 173,065 as of June, 1940, is located in the extreme northeast corner of the state.

Gateway of Florida: - Rightly called the gateway of Florida, Jacksonville is an important distributing center. The four trunk line railroad that serves the state have main line terminal stations and maintain shops in Jacksonville. Eighteen truck line freight carriers and four motor bus lines make use of the excellent highways that enter the city. Two commercial air lines use the municipally owned air field for regular scheduled flights. Jacksonville is an important port served by regular sailings of the Bull Line, Clyde Line Malory Steamship Company, and Merchant and Miners Transportation Company. Also various steamship agencies have offices here for booking foreign and coast wise cargoes, which are handled over the many private municipally owned docks on a six mile water front of an excellent harbor. The St. John's River, one of the few rivers of the world that flows north, is navigable from the Atlantic Ocean at Jacksonville to points halfway down the state.

The territory thus served is the heart of the citrus belt and the northern portion of the vegetable growing section. A considerable tonnage of fruit, vegetables, naval stores, lumber, etc., are brought to Jacksonville by river steamship lines for transfer to rail or water

routes for Northern or foreign points.

Industries: The industries of Jacksonville make use of the resources of the state in the pulp mill, pine-tar products and naval stores, mill work, cigars, crushed oyster shells, as well as supplying some of the needs as fertilizer, brick, feed, glass bottles, etc.

Utilities: Many of the utilities of Jacksonville are municipally owned. The electric light plant serves more than 200,000 people; as well as water system entirely by Artesian wells. One of the most powerful radio stations in the Southeastern states: (WMBR, WJAX, WPDQ, WJHP) municipal docks, warehouses and naval store yards handle millions of dollars of cargo each year. Golf links that enjoy a \$60,000 patronage a year.

An extensive air port with a record in 1940 of more than 100,000 landings and take-offs without a single fatal accident, are all owned and controlled by the city of Jacksonville. Nor are the children since there are many swimming pools and play grounds (for whites) scattered over the city all municipally owned and operated. There are two inadequate play grounds, no swimming pools for colored children.

Finances: Jacksonville is also a distributing center of the finances of the state. The three (3) National banks of the city serve all Florida through a net work of affiliated banks. Also the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia maintains a branch bank here, through which is cleared all

Cuban-American and Florida exchange. The New York Stock Exchange maintains a direct wire to Jacksonville for the branch and member firms of the city.

Climate: The Climate of Jacksonville is mild. It has a mean temperature of 69.3 degrees F., with an average range in the winter of 50° F to an occasional 90 degrees in the summer. Light variable winds prevail most of the time making a very pleasant climate condition. Jacksonville may well be called the "Land of Sunshine in winter and a land of ocean breezes in summer."

Health: State and Federal Health Agencies gave Jacksonville a clean bill of Health for the year 1947. Jacksonville ranks high in healthiest cities of the United States. It has an almost perfect sanitary system of sewerage and garbage disposal and an active, alert health department which help keep the death rate very low.

Education: The educational facilities are extremely good, consisting of 72 white grade schools. Ten elementary schools for Negroes, one (1) Negro senior high school, four (4) Negro junior high schools and seven (7) elementary junior high schools making a total of 22 Negro schools. Ten of the 22 schools are Negro rural schools in Duval County. These schools are operated by the state and county, four parochial schools and a number of vocational schools that hold night and day classes.

Surrounding Area: Jacksonville is the center of a military area, during the war, with several marine and air bases of the navy and large army training camps which had

a personnel of over a hundred thousand (100,000) men.

Accomplishments: The Jacksonville Housing Authority has accomplished much toward better housing. Durkeeville, built for Negroes, was Jacksonville's first Housing Project. The initial move to obtain a low rent housing unit was made by the then mayor John T. Alsop during December 1933. However, it was not until June, 1937 that Durkeeville, a 215 unit project built by the Housing Division of the P. W. A. was ready for occupancy. In July 1939 the Jacksonville Housing Authority signed a lease with the United States Housing Authority and assumed active management of the project. In keeping with the policy to provide low rental for low income, a reduction in rent amounting to about one third was made.

Brentwood Park: A housing project for white people was originally completed in July, 1939, with 230 units. In 1939 the Jacksonville Housing completed negotiations with the United States Housing Authority for 370 more units which were completed in May 1941, giving Brentwood Park 600 dwelling units and an administration building.

Joseph H. Blodgett Homes: A Negro project of 700 dwelling units cost over three million dollars (\$3,000,000) and is one of the largest single unit area to be cleared for a project in the United States up to the time it was built.

In 1940 National Defense Program created a demand for additional housing in Jacksonville.

To help meet this situation the Jacksonville Housing Authority built 300 units for the enlisted personnel of the naval aid station and 30 units for the enlisted personnel of the Fourth Army Corps Headquarters.

The site of these units at Park Street and Roosevelt Boulevard was opened for occupancy, July 3, 1941. This is the Defense Housing Project of Florida 8052.

In addition 200 units were built by the United States Navy on the reservation of the Naval Air Station for the enlisted personnel. Some 400 units more have been built. Since the close of the war units from the war camps are being sold for private homes.

Population Trends:⁹ The Jacksonville area is rapidly growing in population. In 1945 Duval County had a total population of 272,449. Of this number, 206,442 people lived in Jacksonville and 66,007 lived in the rest of the county.

From 1940 to 1945, the total county population grew 29.7%. The Jacksonville population grew 19.3% and the county, excluding Jacksonville grew 78.0%. These are all unusual rates of increase for a period of five years. They reflect a rather heavy migration into the area during the war years, and they cannot be expected to continue on such an accelerated basis in the next five years.

However, there is every reason to believe that the population will continue its normal steady rate of increase.

9. Population data for 1945 taken from the Seventh Florida State Census. Data for other years U. S. Census.

In the past 20 years the city and county have approximately doubled their population. Given prosperity and the expansion of employment opportunities, the population may be expected to double again in the next 25 to 30 years.

The new city directory made its appearance January 27, 1948. Jacksonville discovered its population had jumped or increased to 235,000 over the 206,442 listed in the 1946 city directory issued by R. L. Polk & Co., Richmond, Virginia.

Racial Distribution: In 1945 there were 73,847 Negroes in Jacksonville and 6,785 outside the city. Negroes comprised 27.1% of the Jacksonville population. Table I shows population trends in Jacksonville; it is noted that while Negroes are steadily increasing in population, their population is not growing as rapidly as the white population. In 1930 Negroes were 37.2% of the total, and in 1945 they were only 32.5% of the total.

TABLE I
JACKSONVILLE POPULATION TRENDS

Year	Total	White	Negro	Percentage Negro
1947	235,000	139,380	67,062	32.5
1945	206,442	139,380	67,062	27.1
1940	173,065	111,247	61,782	35.7
1930	129,549	81,322	48,196	37.2

Population growth in a given area depends upon two factors: (1) the excess of births over deaths and (2) the excess of immigration over out migration. The second factor is much more important than the first in the growth of cities.

Negroes have a more precarious economic status than Whites, and they are therefore more likely to migrate to the North and West, particularly in periods of depression. Although there is no way of finding out the exact amount of Negro migration into or out of the Jacksonville area, it is known that many thousands of Florida-born Negroes are living out-side of the state. The extent to which this out migration continues will depend upon the general economic situation.

Ernest W. Burgess¹⁰ in his book, The Family, on page 758 gives the Negro population and percentage increase by decades in cities having 25,000 or more in 1940. Jacksonville and Miami, Florida were compared in this table.

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF NEGRO POPULATION OF FIVE SOUTHERN CITIES
FOR 1910 - 1940

	Negro Population				Percentage <i>of gain</i>		
	1940	1930	1920	1910	1930-40	1920-30	1910-20
Jacksonville	61,782	48,196	41,520	29,293	28.2	16.1	41.7
Miami	36,857	25,116	9,270	2,258	46.7	170.9	310.5
Atlanta	104,533	90,075	62,796	51,902	61.1	43.4	21.0
Memphis	121,498	96,550	61,181	52,441	25.8	57.8	16.7
Birmingham	108,938	99,077	70,230	52,305	10.0	41.1	34.3

10. Ernest W. Burgess, The Family, p. 758.

Chapter III

Housing

Background: Where people live and the condition of the houses in which they live contribute to the way they think and act. The wage earning population dependent upon industry was forced to live in fairly close proximity to the place of labor because transportation facilities were at that time not adequate to convey the workers to remote residential areas. The results were the concentration of people in central areas of cities miles of tenement houses were erected to accommodate the industrial and commercial workers who were relied upon to carry on the wheel of progress. Professor Burgess¹¹ listed five zones in Chicago as a pattern for most cities namely; The central business districts, in this zone are found, retailing wholesaling, department stores. The zone of transition is an area surrounded by the business district, this zone is constantly changing, this is a transitory area. People of low income, rural immigrants, old world immigrants, and unconventional folks occupy this zone. Zone three is characterized by workers of a low economic status, but with sufficient income to share some of the comforts of the city. In physical appearance; it is superior to the slum area. Zone four is

11. Ernest W. Burgess, The Family, p. 117.

the zone of middle class dwellers. Zone five is the apartment house district with native American middle class population. Zone six is the suburban area with single homes of the upper class.

In 1934 and 1936 the Works Progress Administration assembled data on over eight million occupied dwelling units located in two hundred and five city communities in different parts of the country.

The survey showed that thirty per cent were in good conditions, forty-four and eight-tenths per cent needed minor repairs, thirteen and nine-tenths per cent were in need of major repairs and two and three-tenths per cent were unfit for human habitation. Of the eight million dwelling units included in the survey, about three million were in good condition, three and a half million needed minor repairs, over a million needed major repairs, and two hundred thousand were unfit to use.

The survey also showed that half of the houses were built before 1915 and a fourth before 1894. Cities in the southeastern section of the country showed the highest percentage of substandard houses, whereas, cities in the northeast section had the lowest percentage.¹

The survey gives the appalling condition of household facilities and room space in the homes. Estimating four persons to a family.

The problem of housing for Negroes in the city of Jacksonville is most acute. This statement may be made,

1. Ibid., pp. 544-545

however, of Negro housing in any city which has a relatively large Negro population. The real tragedy of the situation in Jacksonville is that it grows worse instead of better. This may be attributed to two factors: The overwhelming majority of houses (91%) occupied by Negroes are frame structures, most of which are old, not equipped with modern facilities for decent living, nor are they adaptable to these changes where provisions for them were left out at the beginning. (2) The general lack of concern of owners for the houses occupied by Negro tenants, and the failure of the city to pave the streets and sidewalks in Negro neighborhoods have led to slum appearances and conditions in which there is relatively large Negro population.

An effort was made to secure an approximation of the total value of Negro property in the county and city and taxes paid. But Registration Office and Tax Assessors office report that records of ownership and other tax payers are not kept according to race. However, some idea of the Negro property in the city of Jacksonville may be obtained from the 1940 census.

Private Housing:¹² The present study sampled all Negro Areas on a random basis, from the higher income brackets to the slum areas. The areas studied are the following: (1) South Jacksonville: bounded on the north by Trinity Street, on the east by Willow Street, on the South by Lohman Street, and on the west by St. Augustine Road. The area contains a total Negro population of 826.

12. The Housing Authority Report, Jacksonville, Fla., 1940.

(2) College Park: bounded on the north by 5th Street and Kings road, on the east by Myrtle Avenue, on the south by Beaver and irregularly on the west by Canal and Division Streets and McDuff Avenue. The area contains a total Negro population of 9,332. It is adjacent to the largest of the Negro communities, West Jacksonville.

(3) Brooklyn: bounded on the north by Dennis Street and the Seaboard Airline Railroad, on the east by Magnolia Street, on the south by Edison Avenue, and Forrest Street, and on the west by Osceola Street. The area contains a total Negro population of 5,717.

(4) East Side: bounded on the north by 7th Street, and the railroad, on the east by Haines Street, on the south irregularly by Duval, Albert, and Oakley Streets and on the west by Palmetto Street and the Seaboard Airline Railroad. The area contains a Negro population of 12,144.

(5) West Jacksonville: bounded on the north by 36th Street and Golfair Boulevard; on the east irregularly by Brick Road, Jefferson and Flanders Streets and Hogan's Creek; on the south by Bay Street and the railroad to Myrtle Avenue and Kings Road from Myrtle Avenue to Flag Street; on the west by Myrtle Avenue to Kings Road, Connally Avenue to 26th Street, Spires Avenue to 30th Street, and Pearce Street to 36th Street. This is a large irregular area which contains the bulk of the Negro population. It is the real Negro community. The total Negro population in this area is 36,770 more than 50 per cent of the total Negro population.

Size of Homes: The acceptable standard of size is one room per person. The average Negro household in Jacksonville consists of 5.6 members including parents, children, roomers, and relatives. More than 64% of Negro families live in homes of five rooms or less which means less than one room per person.

Home Ownership: Slightly less than one-fourth (24.7%) of the Negro families own the homes in which they live. South Jacksonville families lead in this respect, 55% of the families owning their homes. This area is followed by College Park, with 52.2% of the families owning their homes. In West Jacksonville 29% own their homes; in East Side, 16.5% own their homes, and in Brooklyn 11.4% own their homes.

Construction and Types of Structure: The great majority (91%) of the houses occupied by Negroes are frame structures. Sixty-eight and seven-tenths per cent of the homes are of this type.

Condition of Structure: Less than one-fourth of the houses (24.3%) were found to be in good condition. The vast majority were in need of major repairs or were unfit for use. Twenty-three and one-tenth per cent were considered unfit for use. Forty-eight and one-tenth per cent were considered below minimum standards of health and decency.

Sanitation: Closely related to the condition of housing is the problem of sanitation in all its aspects - toilet and bathing facilities, source of water supply,

garbage collection, and the like. Three hundred and forty-eight homes or 64.9% of the total had flush toilets inside. Sixty-nine per cent of the homes have running water inside. The other 31% have running water outside only.

For the most part garbage is collected regularly and in keeping with good health standards.

Sanitation and general appearance of the neighborhood seem to parallel the absence of hard surfaced streets and sidewalks sanitation is poor.

Household Equipment and Appliances: This section is concerned with heating, lighting, refrigeration and such conveniences as telephone, automobile, and intra-city transportation as found in the sampling noted in the 100 delinquent homes.

In general, Negro homes in Jacksonville are heated by wood burning stoves or oil burners. Sixty-four per cent (64%) of all homes are heated by wood stoves.

Most of the homes in the Negro Community are lighted by electricity, 62.9% are lighted in this manner. Kerosene lamp still provide light for about 37.1%.

The ice-box is still the major refrigeration unit in the Negro home. Only 11.4% had electric or gas refrigeration. Eighty-one and eight-tenths per cent still use ice-boxes. Thirty-six homes had no provision for refrigeration at all; two of the 61 had gas refrigeration.

Telephones are even less common than electric refrigeration. Although the rental of telephones among Negroes are

relatively low, most of the families are within easy reach of one; 369 families or 69.1% are in within one block of a public telephone.

The number of automobiles owned is low in relation to the number of families. Only 80 of the 534 families, or slightly less than 15% owned automobiles.

Summary

The study of private Negro Housing in Jacksonville shows the urgent need for better housing for this population group. In concentrated areas there is much overcrowding which is inductive to delinquency. Conditions of health are far below standards, and in far too many cases are actually primitive. The overcrowded, unhealthful conditions help to explain the high mortality rate and delinquency among Negroes in Jacksonville. Decent housing, then, should be provided either by public or private investment. Housing itself, however, is not enough. The city must assume a greater responsibility in making the segregated areas in which Negroes live more habitable. This can be done by increasing the appropriation for paved streets, sidewalks, sewage, lights, in Negro neighborhoods, and by increasing facilities for health and sanitation. Otherwise, even new houses, soon tend to lose their newness and decrease in value; the slum conditions now so prevalent are thus perpetuated. All such conditions are reflected in the rate of juvenile delinquency.

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Chapter IV

Economic Status

Types of occupations, opportunities for advancement, and the amount of income received are the factors determining the economic status of any group.

The latest detailed United States census data on employment are for 1940. Taking that year as a more "normal" picture of employment than the latter war years, we can summarize the occupational patterns of Jacksonville Negroes as follows: In 1940 the total employed in Jacksonville was 67,523 persons. Of this number, 25,363 or 37.6% were Negroes. This percentage was slightly higher than the percentage (35.7%) of Negroes in the city population at that time.

The major urban occupational classes and the proportions of Whites and Negroes were greatly under-represented in all groups except V, VI, and VII which are domestic, personal service and labor groups as shown in each class in 1940, in Table III.

-25-
TABLE III

EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY RACE IN JACKSONVILLE, 1940

Occupational Group	Total	White		Negro	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employed	67,523	42,160	62.4	25,363	37.6
I. Professional and Semi-Professional Workers	4,460	3,698	82.9	762	17.1
II. Proprietors, Managers etc., except farm	6,658	6,227	93.5	431	6.5
III. Clerical, Sales and kindred workers	14,663	13,922	94.9	741	5.1
IV. Craftsmen, Foremen kindred workers	7,276	6,100	83.8	1,176	16.2
V. Domestic Service Workers	8,245	316	3.8	7,929	96.2
VI. Service Workers except Domestic and Protective	7,013	2,590	36.9	4,423	63.1
VII. Laborers, except mine and farm	6,537	1,272	19.5	5,265	80.5
VIII. All others	12,671	8,035	63.4	4,636	36.6

Table IV shows the percentage distribution of Negro workers, male and female in 1940. Here it is seen that one occupation alone, domestic service, accounted for 66.6% of all Negro female workers, while groups IV, VI and VII accounted for 64.3% of all Negro male workers. Nothing could illustrate more clearly the dependence of Negro workers upon the lower paid and less skilled type of work.

It is also worth noting that of the 6,459 persons seeking work in Jacksonville in 1940, 3,766 of 58.3% were Negroes.

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE OCCUPATIONAL GROUP - NEGRO MALE AND FEMALE

Occupational Group	Per Cent Distribution	
	Males	Females
Total Employed	100.0	100.0
I. Professional and Semi-Professional Workers	1.9	4.4
II. Proprietors, Managers	2.3	0.9
III. Clerical, Sales Workers	3.8	1.8
IV. Craftsmen, Foremen	8.1	0.2
V. Domestic Work	3.7	66.6
VI. Service Workers except Domestic	20.0	14.2
VII. Laborers, except Mine and Farm	36.2	0.9
All Others	24.0	11.0

The Present Situation: Although it is not possible to present statistical details showing the effects of the war period on Negro employment, it is well known that the following changes have taken place: (1) An increase in the number of Negroes employed in industrial work, (2) an improvement in wages and a reduction in hours of work, (3) a decrease in the number of women in domestic work, (4) an increasing participation of Negro workers in labor unions, and (5) a generally more prosperous condition for Negro business enterprises.

The concentration of Negro industrial employment at present is found in ship yards, cigar making, lumber, and

fertilizer plants; cut back and closing down of various industries, particularly ship-building, are affecting the labor market, but the exact extent is not known.

It is not possible to ascertain the exact extent of employment of Negro children at present.

Dependency and Neglect: There seems to be little question that if normal family life is achieved at all it must be under severe strain because of this economic pressure. In the first place that is a marked evidence of family limitation which, although, undoubtedly involving other factors, must be at least part due to this necessity. Next, although exact comparison is difficult, the proportion of young Negro children left daily in homes without care of a mother or of any other unoccupied female adult is apparently much greater than that of White children. Fifteen per cent of all Negro children under 16 years were thus left without care. This is in no wise due to neglect, but because so large a number of Negro mothers are bearing double burden of home making and child-care, plus the necessity for gainful employment out side the home. Some have added a third responsibility in caring for roomers. This seeming neglect on the part of the Negro mother has caused some of her children to stray and become delinquent.

For Negroes, however, the overcoming of economic handicaps is a more serious difficulty. Other newcomers experience the same limitation of occupational opportunities when they first arrive, as only the most menial, unskilled

and poorly paid jobs that no one else wants are open to them. But it is only a question of time, a generation or two at most, together with individual initiative, and there will be no limit to the social and economic standards that these other groups may achieve.

In the case of the Negro, the passage of time does not obliterate the handicap of color, nor does merit or ability open new lines of opportunity. Simultaneously with the effort to establish normal family life has come competition from more recent newcomers for the jobs lowest in scale, with but very little opening up of better paid work as a substitute for the Negro wage earner. Thus the strain of family support, because of increased competition for available jobs, instead of being easier, is even more difficult than it was ten years ago. There are two forces at work in the Negro family; those causing integration, and those tending to disintegrate it: The social and economic forces of social pressures through education and the assimilation of a higher civilization are seeking to overcome this disorganization.¹³

Professions: As was seen in Tables I and II, Negroes are greatly under-represented in the professional fields. This is true of all the individual professions except teaching. In 1940 the number of Negroes in the major Negro professional fields in Jacksonville, is represented in Table V.

13. Dependency and Neglect, pp. 268-289

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES IN THE PROFESSIONS
IN JACKSONVILLE 1940

Teachers - - - - -	445
Trained Nurses - - - - -	74
Practical Nurses - - - - -	67
Physicians and Surgeons - - - - -	18
College Presidents and Instructors	6
Lawyers - - - - -	6
Pharmacists - - - - -	6
Social and Welfare Workers - - - - -	6
Dentist - - - - -	8

TABLE VI

NEGRO BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN JACKSONVILLE

The following list shows 590 enterprises owned by Negroes. The type of enterprise and the number of each are presented here.

Artificial Stone Mfg. - - - - -	1
Auto Body Workers and Painters - - - - -	3
Retail bakers - - - - -	2
Barber shops - - - - -	45
Barbecue stands - - - - -	4
Beauty Parlors (Not counting those in private homes)	68
Beauty schools - - - - -	2
Bicycle repairs - - - - -	2
Billiard parlors - - - - -	18
Bonding companies - - - - -	2
Bookkeepers - - - - -	1
Builders - - - - -	9

Cabinet makers	2
Cafes	60
Cometeries	6
Confectionery	55
Department stores	1
Dress makers (shops)	6
Drug stores	7
Dry cleaners	29
Florist	2
Garages, Service Stations	18
Grocers, Meat and Fish	60
Hat Renovators	2
Hotels	10
Insurances, Life, Sick, Accident	4
Interior Decorators	1
Jewelry stores	2
Massage Health Service	2
Morticians	8
Music Stores	2
Night Clubs	2
Package Houses	2
Photographers	3
Printers	4
Radio Shops	2
Real Estate Brokers	9
Religious Book Stores	2
Roofers	5
Shoe Makers	10

Shoe Stores - - - - -	2
Shoe Shine Parlors - - - - -	4
Sign Printers - - - - -	3
Tap Rooms - - - - -	1
Tailor Shops - - - - -	4
Transfer Companies - - - - -	4
Upholstering - - - - -	2
Vocational School (Private) - - - - -	1
Watch Makers - - - - -	2
Wood Yards - - - - -	<u>12</u>
Total - - - - -	590

Negroes seem to be under-represented in the field of retail trade and almost entirely unrepresented in the field of manufacturing and processing of commodities.¹⁴

14. "Jacksonville Looks at its Negro Community", Survey Committee of Council of Social Agencies, Jacksonville, Florida, May, 1946.

Chapter V

Delinquency and Law Enforcement

Crime Rates

It has not been possible to obtain statistical material which would give a complete picture of the amount of crime and delinquency divided by race, sex, and offense in Jacksonville and Duval County. The best available measure of the extent to which Negroes commit the most serious offenses is the number of persons committed to the State Prison as reported in the Biennial Report of the Prison Division of the Department of Agriculture. The following information is taken from this source.

Florida's Negro population in 1940 was 27.1% of the total, but Negroes comprised 60% of the persons committed to prison during the period 1941-1944. The largest numbers of Negroes committed were from the two largest counties; Duval County in Jacksonville and Dade County (Miami).

As for the persons sent to State Prison from Duval County during 1941-1944, Negroes constituted 58% of the total and Whites constituted 42%. Since Negroes make up less,

Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile Court Record: The Juvenile Court judge (Walter S. Criswell) in Duval County is assisted by a

Chief Probation Officer (James C. Lanier) and nine assistant probation officers. Of these latter, three (3) White women and two (2) White men are engaged in case work with juveniles. Three are employed as Office secretaries and one serves as bookkeeper. The office is located at the Old Armory Building, 107 Market Street.

Records on Juvenile delinquency here are not set up at present to reflect a complete picture of conditions, as available figures give only the breakdown for white and colored and for boys and girls, but not in such a way as race, sex and offense. It was not possible, therefore, to trace trends or to make comparisons over a period of time for White and Negro, boys and girls, as clearly as desired for purposes of this survey.

However, a conference with the Chief Probation Officer revealed the following:

Boys, white and colored, are referred to the Court for the following offenses in order of frequency.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Larceny | (3) Truancy |
| (2) Breaking and entering | (4) Sex Offenses |

Girls are referred for offenses in order of frequency as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| (1) Sex and moral charges | (3) Larceny |
| (2) Running away | (4) Truancy |

The accompanying table shows the number of children in Duval County Juvenile Court during the period 1940-1945.

TABLE VII
CHILDREN IN DUVAL COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
1940-1945

Year	Total Children	Total White Children	Total Negro Children	Total Delinquent
1940	1,044	654	390	707
1941	1,574	1,146	428	934
1942	2,177	1,687	490	1,200
1943	2,425	1,792	633	1,390
1944	2,372	1,667	705	1,422
1945	<u>2,377</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>1,377</u>
Total	11,969	8,696	3,273	7,030

Children are referred to Juvenile Court for various reasons and not all are delinquents. Of the total of 11,969 cases shown in the table, 7,030 or 58.8% were delinquents. As already stated, it was not possible to relate race, sex, and offense. However, the table shows a heavy increase in the number of cases, delinquent and others, since the year 1940. This increase is highest for White children whose number almost tripled in the six year period. Negro Children, totaling 3,273 account for 27.3% of all cases, which is approximately the percentage of Negroes in the population of Duval County.

Increase Shown in Cases before
Juvenile Court in 1946

The Chief Probation Officer announced in his monthly report, that thirteen more children appeared before Juvenile Court in July, 1946. A total of 234 children was before

the court in September 1946, as compared with 221 for August 1946, and 193 for the same month last year.

The report reveals that the trend of an increase in dependency over delinquency, noted this year slowed up in September. There were only thirty (30) more dependents than delinquents this month (October) as against 61 more during August. In September 1946 dependents exceeded delinquents by thirty-three.

Of the children before the court in September, 102 were on delinquent charges and 132 for dependency, 179 were white and 55 colored, 126 were boys and 102 girls. There were 125 new cases, while 109 cases were reopened.

Judge Walter S. Criswell made the following disposition of children before the court: 33 placed on probation, six in state industrial schools, 45 with relatives or individuals, 15 with organized charities, three (3) in the county parental home, and 11 in boarding homes. Eight (8) cases were continued while only the services of the court and probation officers were required in 113 cases.

In the adult division, where the judge sits as committing magistrate, 71 cases involving 131 children were heard. Of these 27 cases were for non-support, 34 for contributing to delinquency or dependency, three (3) for statutory offenses, and seven were on orders of the Circuit Court.

The court collected a total of \$18,217 during the month of September 1946 for support of children in their own homes

and boarding homes, support of children on order of circuit court, and restitution of property and special purposes.

Referral to Juvenile Court:²

- (1) Children are referred by the Woman's Division of the Police department, (former Crime Prevention Bureau at the City Jail) when parents were arrested the Probation Department may have the children in the family referred to the court.
- (2) Referral is made by the school attendance department. Usually this department has worked on the truancy situation in the family for some time previously.
- (3) Deans or other school officials frequently refer children because of adverse home conditions.
- (4) The Boy's Home Association may refer a case if there are bad home conditions needing court action.
- (5) Referral by individuals, neighbors, etc. It is necessary in these cases to have witnesses and these persons are usually advised to call the police while offense is in process.
- (6) If a complaint is made to a sheriff, he may issue a warrant of arrest.

The probation officer either works the situation out unofficially or presents a petition to the judge who makes a court order on the petition. The Juvenile Court judge has the powers of a committing Officer of Justice of the Peace. He can hold a preliminary hearing and bind an adult

2. Ibid.

over to the Criminal Court for a hearing if evidence is strong enough.

Institutional Care of Delinquents State Institutions:

Many delinquents need institutional care, and adequate facilities for such care are important in rehabilitating them and turning them from careers of crime. The state of Florida maintains an Industrial School for Negro boys at Marianna, Florida, but at present there is no State Industrial School for Negro girls. However, funds for such a school were voted at the 1945 session of the State Legislature, and plans are now under way to select an appropriate site and to build this institution.

Parental Homes: Parental Homes provide the chief care for Negro delinquents in the Jacksonville area. The following facts are relevant here.

- (1) Parental Home for White Girls, Skinner Road, South Jacksonville. This home admits dependent and pre-delinquent girls. White delinquents are sent to the State Industrial School for girls at Ocala Florida. There is at present no State Industrial School for Negro girls as stated above.
- (2) The Boys Home (White) - 33 West 6th Street. This home is financed by the Community Chest, under the supervision of the Boys Home Association, capacity up to sixty boys.
- (3) There are two homes for Negroes maintained by Duval County, under the supervision of the Juvenile Court, and the Board of Managers of the Parental Home. These homes are under the general direction of the Board of

City Commissioners and the Budget Commission.

- (a) There is a Home for Delinquent and Dependent Negro Boys at 1225 Jessie Street, which has a capacity enrollment of 40 at the present time (November 1947). This home has been operating about fifteen years.
- (b) Home for Dependent and Delinquent girls, 1918 Jefferson Street. It has 18 girls at present, which is the capacity. This home has been operating for approximately four years.

The border-line child is frequently placed in a foster home. There are in Jacksonville about twelve foster homes for white children, including the Boy's Home, The Children's Home Society and the Baptist Home (Southside) where care of children is paid by the local Kiwanis Club.

There is only one Negro foster home now being used and that is for dependent children 10 years. There is need, the chief Probation Officer stresses, for twice as much space as this home affords. The average board paid is \$7.00 a week for White and \$4.00 for Colored; \$10.00 a week must be paid for dependent infants under 2 years of age.

It is noted by officials, social workers, and other responsible leaders that there are no facilities for follow-up of the Negro boy after he leaves the local Parental Home or the State Industrial School at Marianna, Florida.³

Housing in Relation to Juvenile Delinquency: The close relationship between substandard housing and delinquency has

3. Ibid., p. 12

been apparent in Jacksonville as elsewhere and is one of the most potent reasons for further slum clearance in Negro sections.

An interview with the Superintendent of the Negro Boys' and Girls' Parental Homes, 1245 Jessie Street and 1918 Jefferson Street, developed the fact only seven boys and two girls have been referred to the Parental Homes from either of the Housing Areas in the nine years since Durkeeville and the three years since Blodgett Homes have been opened to tenants.

In February 1942 when Blodgett Homes for Negroes was opened, it was known that the surrounding slum, "Hansontown", had been the outstanding crime center in Jacksonville. Arrests had been 2,000 per square mile in Hansontown as against 210 in the rest of the city.

Blodgett Homes was named in honor of Joseph H. Blodgett (Negro) because of his outstanding contributions to low rent housing among his people. Durkeeville was named in honor of Joseph H. and Brewster J. Durkee (White) for their contributions to the city at large and for their low rent project to the bi-racial groups.

Health in Relation to Delinquency: Poverty, substandard housing and social ignorance are contributing factors to poor health. Health among Negroes is a vital issue to all those who understand that one diseased person may mean that no one in the community is safe.

There are 198 White physicians actively engaged in the practice of medicine who are members of the Duval County

Medical Association. There are 18 Negro physicians practicing. This means that Duval County at the present time has only one Negro physician for every 7,385 Negro persons.

The standard accepted by health experts is one doctor for every 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Disregarding race, there is in Jacksonville one physician for every 1,500 persons.

The City Health Department renders school service to elementary children within the city limits through the District Nurses' Office. At present 6 Negro nurses and 8 White nurses carry on the school program. Nurses are called into the high schools for special problems.

During February 1946, the nurses saw 4,643 children, White and Colored and during that time gave 2,849 immunizations in the school. During 1945 a total of 9,108 visits were made to colored homes.

The health of many children is endangered by improper diets. Parents who work leave their children to prepare their own breakfast and prepare for school many are given change to buy a lunch - candy, crackers, "soda pop" make up the meal. A hungry child becomes a delinquent, sick child.

The following map shows Negro districts and greatest delinquent area.

Chapter VI

Social Service Agencies and Organizations

An ecological study of the juvenile delinquent, as he is affected by the Social Service Agencies operating in this area is a necessary part of our inquiry. We find social agencies aid in keeping the community alive and growing. They are constantly administering to its social and welfare needs. The work of the agencies here will indicate some of the things they do which maintain a hopeful outlook for the communities future and program. We refer to the Negro Branch (A. L. Lewis) of the Y. W. C. A.

The program of the Young Women's Christian Association is one of the many activities, recreation, individual service, arts, forums, and education as the table below illustrates. (There is no Y. M. C. A. for Negroes in Jacksonville.)

TABLE VIII

SERVICES OF YWCA FOR NEGROES IN JACKSONVILLE

Young Children	Grade School	Teen Agera	Adults
Playgrounds	Boy Scouts	Game Room	Book Club
Art	Cub Scouts	Cooking Club	Sewing
Music	Girl Scouts	Sewing	Neighborhood Clubs
Story hour	Vocational School	At Home	Arts and Crafts
Game room	Art-Crafts		
	Cooking		
	Dramatics		
	Home Camps		

Youth Serving Organizations: are needed to give young people increased individual and group opportunities for relaxation and fun, to develop new skills in youth, to give avenues for creative expression, to develop personality, to encourage leadership qualities, to foster and strengthen democratic attitudes.

There are many of these youth serving organizations in Jacksonville, namely: Junior Red Cross, The Boy Scouts of America, 4-H Clubs, Girl Scouts, New Home Makers of America, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Churches: play an important part in stabilizing Negro life. No picture of a Negro Community should be considered without reference to and consideration of religious facilities and opportunities, which are basically important to the group everywhere.

The city directory for 1944 lists the following Negro Churches as indicated in table nine and on the map that follows.

TABLE IX
NEGRO CHURCHES

African Methodist	29	Pentecostal	5
Baptist	84	Presbyterian	1
Christian	1	Roman Catholic	1
Church of Christ	2	Seventh Day Adventist	1
Episcopal	1	Spiritualist	1
Church of God in Christ	6	Unity	4
Holiness	5	Miscellaneous	6
Methodist Episcopal	6		
Church of God	7	Total	159



Schools

It was 1839 before the first school laws were passed (in Florida). In 1849, an act which provided for the establishment of schools for White children between the ages of five years and eighteen.

In 1855, shortly after the abolition of slavery, Northern benevolent associations began a program of establishing schools for Negroes in the state. The teachers in these first schools were of both races.

In 1885, the following act was passed separating the schools for White and Negro children:

The schools for White Children and the schools for Negro children shall be conducted separately. No individual, body of individuals, corporation or association shall conduct within this state any school of any kind, public, private, or parochial, where White persons and Negroes are instructed, boarded in the same class or at the same time by the same teachers.

Later as the system of education became common for Negroes, the following act separating the teaching personnel was passed:

No White teacher shall be regularly employed to teach in any Negro school, and no Negro shall be employed to teach in any White school in this state: provided that this section shall not operate to prevent the employment of White supervisors for Negroes.⁴

4. Op. cit., p. 234.

Public education for Negroes in Duval County began with the appointment of a superintendent of common schools for Negroes in 1869.⁵

Unsatisfactory School Life: Truancy frequently precedes appearance in the juvenile court. The child refuses to attend school and then quickly becomes guilty of additional forms of misbehavior. The causes of truancy are most complicated. The factor of importance in this connection is the maladjustment of the child to the pattern of the school. Often the schools are to blame because they have not interpreted to the child the value and meaning of education. Children drop out of school because they fail to appreciate the advantages of further training. The school, through its counselors, the adjustment of the curriculum, and the elimination of some of its wearisome aspects can make a positive appeal for the support of the child and through its visiting teachers and attendance officers it can deal with the negative phases of the problem. Although truancy represents the state of mind partly due to outside influences, the school is directly responsible in part for the adverse attitudes of children.

Most parents have faith in the value of the school but their children exhibit tendencies to become truants, it is clear that school life has lost its attractiveness for them.¹⁵

5. Ibid., p. 252.

15. George B. Mangold, Problems of Child Welfare, p. 381.

TABLE X

SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY NEGRO CHILDREN IN
DUVAL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
1940-1947

Name	Number of School	Type of Structure	Grades Taught	Enrollment
Stanton	101	brick	10-12	957
Oakland	102	brick	1-6	1310
Lavilla	103	wood	1-6	913
West Lewisville	104	wood	1-7	793
A. L. Lewis	105	stone	6-9	940
Long Branch	106	brick	1-6	265
South Jacksonville	107	brick	1-9	441
College Park	108	wood	1-6	767
New Berlin	109	wood	1-6	52
Mandarin	110	wood	1-8	41
Edisto	111	wood	1-6	17
Densmore	113	wood	1-6	10
Baldwin	114	wood	1-9	80
Atlantic Beach	115	wood	1-6	19
West Connett	116	brick	1-6	63
Sweet Water	118	wood	1-6	52
Arlington	125	wood	1-6	75
Marietta	129	wood	1-6	21
Pickett	133	wood	1-6	36
Davis Street	135	brick	1-9	1095
May Port	137	wood	1-6	52
Benjamin Park	139	wood	1-6	15
West Jacksonville	143	wood	1-9	233
Jacksonville Beach	144	wood	1-9	114
Darnell Cookman	145	brick- wood	1-6	1455

The following map indicates the Negro Public Schools of Jacksonville.

The Negro private and parochial schools are listed below. The total enrollment in these schools is 741 or a little over 14% of the total enrollment in the county.

TABLE XI

Private Schools	Number and Location
St. Pius (Catholic)	Lee and State Street
New Century	Johnson and Monroe
Walker's Business College	319 Broad Street
Boylan Haven (For Girls White Supt.)	Franklin and Jessie Streets
Walker's Home	1561 Franklin
The Advent School	Mt. Herman, South of 8th Street
Edward Waters College	Kings Road and Tyler Streets
Coopers Academy	Davis Street at 21st
Private Day School	Cleveland Street at
Simpson Church	Kings Road
Private House School and Night School	511 Odessa Street
Church of Holiness School	24th Street and Monerief Road
African Universal School	1008 Pearl Street

Duval County should initiate and support legislation authorizing the Board of Public Instruction to supervise private schools so as to require the observance of certain minimum standards.

There are several nursery schools for Negro Children operated under private auspices.

The following map shows the distribution of Negro churches and with ecological distribution of the one hundred delinquents studied.



Chapter VII

Preventive Programs

Recreation: Jacksonville has some organized form of recreation since 1907, the year after the White House Conference was called by President Theodore Roosevelt which resulted in the formation of the National Recreation Association. Although this City's Recreation Department is one of the oldest in the United States, nothing approaching an adequate system was evolved until 1925 when the people of Jacksonville, empowered by an act of the State Legislature, created a board and voted a mill tax for recreation.

Recreation for Negroes: Recreation for Negroes began on a small scale in Jacksonville on July 1, 1918. City officials selected a Negro woman who was a teacher as recreation and playground director. The appointee assumed her duties at the Oakland Playground, the first provided in the community for Negroes. The Negro recreation staff at present consists of five persons. Negroes have now seven (7) playgrounds.

The average daily attendance are about 65 to 75 children. The playgrounds are opened from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon and from 2:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. during summer months. In winter the activities spread to school participation in basketball and football.

Jacksonville has placed emphasis upon the cultural

aspects of recreation, band concerts, community sings, minstrel shows, civic opera productions, symphony concerts, dramatic productions, harmonica bands, and various forms of rhythmic activities for juveniles have been included in the aesthetic life of the community.

TABLE XII

OTHER PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS

Outdoor playgrounds - - - - -	-7
Recreation Buildings - - - - -	1
Athletic Fields - - - - -	2
Baseball diamonds - - - - -	3
Bathing Beaches (Negro Beach Fernandina, Fla)	1
Golf Courses - - - - -	1
Summer camps - - - - -	2
Swimming pools - - - - -	1 (Private)
Tennis courts - - - - -	2
Miniature golf courses - - - - -	1
Total number of employed recreation leaders	5
Total number year round employed leaders -	5
Volunteer leaders - - - - -	10
Total number enrolled in training courses -	7

Commercial Recreation

There are five motion picture theaters for Negroes. One open air theater on Kings Road near Edward Waters College. Two first class picture houses on Ashley Street. The Strand and the Roosevelt. The programs are comparable

to those at good local motion picture houses for white citizens. The other two motion picture houses specialize in second run double features, Westerns.

"Juke Joints": It is estimated by the owner of a large Negro music store that there are at least 100 "Juke Joints" and beer parlors for Negroes within the city limits. Concentration of these places is on Kings Road and along West Ashley Street. See map on page 53 which shows the ecological distribution of "Juke Joints." Minors are often observed on these premises.

Night Clubs:

1. "The Two Spot" - Moncrief Road, capacity 1000; floor shows and big name bands are featured here.
2. "The Havana West" - 45th Street. Capacity 600.
3. "The Community Center" (Wilder Park) Capacity 500.
4. "Our Savoy" - Moncrief Road, capacity 200.
5. The Lincoln Golf and Country Club - private membership approximately 100 persons. The club is used by boy and girl scouts, girl reserves and Sunday School groups for picnics and excursions.

Cultural Opportunities

Library: Wilder Park Branch Library is the only library for Negro citizens. It is located in the recreational area. It is a one-story concrete building. There is a collection of 20,000 volumes, additional volumes and reference material can be secured from the Main Library or one of the four White branch libraries. The colored librarian has three colored assistants.



Music: The Recreation Department sponsors numerous attractions at the ball park. Nationally known radio and concert artists have appeared here. The April Pollies all Negro talent (local) attracted 3,600 people last year. It is a yearly attraction.

Choral groups from the high schools, Edwards College and Boylan Haven School make occasional appearances. At least six Negro churches have excellent choirs which are heard frequently.

Drama and Art: The Wilder Park Community House is occasionally the scene of dramatic productions. Three art instructors are now employed in the Negro Public Schools.

Social Clubs: There are fifty-two social clubs listed by the Clara White Mission. Objective of these include charitable endeavor, literature, sewing, savings, teen-age activities.

Summary

The total picture of recreational and character building facilities and programs for Negroes in Jacksonville reveals great disparities and inequities.

There are no public swimming facilities provided for Negroes. Access to the ocean front is denied. No public park area has been developed for Negro adults, they are not permitted to use the facilities in the 175 city parks. Wholesome commercial recreation is lacking.

Chapter VIII

Case Study of 100 Delinquents

Introduction

Poor housing, low economic status and racial discrimination have created blighted Negro areas from which comes delinquency and social disorganization. Between May 1, 1946 and May 1, 1947 there were 654 juvenile arrests made in Jacksonville of which 173 or 26.4 per cent were Negroes. These 100 cases of Negro juvenile delinquents were selected from the court records in Jacksonville as illustrated of the total cases recorded.

Broken Homes

A disproportionate number of delinquent children come from broken homes, but the problem of delinquency lies deeper. Little attention has been given to the fact that frequently broken homes and juvenile delinquency are both the effects of common causes. The child seeks security and opportunity for development of his hopes and aspirations. Frequently the disharmony in the unbroken home is a more subtle cause of misbehavior than the neglect that is often typical of the broken home. The broken home frequently lacks the stabilizing elements that are needed to mold normal habits of behavior. Homes may be broken by death, desertion, divorce or separation, and the disorganization may occur early or late in the life time of the child. Delinquency

is measurably correlated with certain types of broken homes; the longer the homes remain broken, the greater the number of delinquents.⁶

Young delinquents come more often than older ones from broken homes and an excess of delinquents are reported from homes in which the surviving parent is the mother.

The typical home conditions among the 100 delinquent children selected are presented in the following table:

TABLE XII
HOME CONDITIONS OF THE 100 CASES OF NEGRO
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS STUDIED

Home Conditions	Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total
With both parents	10	4	14
One parent and step-parent	8	2	10
With one parent only	12	21	33
With mother	5	10	15
With father	7	11	18
Others (Deceased parent)	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
Total Cases	49	51	100

The above table shows that 86% of these cases were from broken homes. Twenty-one per cent more girls were delinquent having one parent compared with 12% boys. Eleven per cent girls living with father were delinquent compared with 7% boys delinquent.

Offenses of the 100 Delinquents: The formal charges made against these children often conceal the true nature

6. Ibid., pp. 375-376.

of the offense actually committed. Girls guilty of a sex offense may be charged with incorrigibility and boys guilty of stealing with mischief. The offenses committed, although they give an indication of mental attitude of the child, are not a satisfactory index to a child's behavior pattern. In many cases the offense actually committed is a more by-product of a maladjusted personality. Given a slightly different social situation, the delinquent would have committed an entirely different type of crime. Nevertheless the charges throw light on the disposition and character of the child and have value in connection with a program of remedial treatment. In the following table are given figures showing charges made against the 100 selected delinquents.

TABLE XIII
OFFENSES OF THE 100 CASES OF NEGRO
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS STUDIED

Charges	Boys	1947 Percentage	
		Girls	Total
Stealing or attempted stealing	4	2	6
Truancy	9	25	34
Running Away	8	10	18
Ungovernable	2	8	10
Sex Offenses	1	0	1
Attempted injury to person	1	0	1
Carelessness or Mischief	25	3	28
Violating liquor or drug law	0	1	1
Other	0	1	1
Total	50	50	100

Table XIII shows that 25% girls were truant compared with 9% boys, but there were 25% boys charged with mischief compared to 3% girls.

Delinquency Areas: Many cities tend to develop a so-called "delinquency area." Clifford Shaw has shown that areas holding specific spatial relations to the business and industrial sections of a city tends to present characteristic social phenomena. Delinquency, crime, desertion, and other abnormalities rate high in certain communities and low in others. This discovery enables preventive agencies to locate the areas where troublesome conditions are likely to be found, but does not unearth the deeper causal factors that operate within them. These areas are inhabited largely by groups that exhibit certain attitudes, specific economic standards, and characteristic ways of living.

More than three-fourths of all juvenile offenses are committed during the early evening hours and a large proportion of them by groups of two or more working in harmony with each other.

In the neglected regions of the city, opportunities for legitimate sports are inadequate, hence the greater incentive to indulge in forbidden pleasures.

The gregariousness of adolescent children, especially boys, results in the organization of street gangs. The energies of these boys could be directed into wholesome channels but are permitted to express themselves without guidance or constructive leadership.



MAP SHOWING AREA of Jacksonville, Fla.

- KEY -

- NEGRO SCHOOLS.
- △ NEGRO CHURCHES.
- NEGRO "JUKE" JOINTS - DISTRIBUTION OF LIQUOR LICENSES.

Parental inadequacy is more pronounced among the under privileged than among other groups. The child, therefore, suffers not only from the handicaps of unfavorable environment, but also from the capacity of parents to make the most of an unfavorable situation. In certain sections of our Jacksonville Community liquor, gambling, commercialized vice and other demoralizing forces easily entrench themselves. To the boy and girl they are a constant challenge. If their code of behavior has been well established they may be immune; if they are emotionally weak, they are easily victimized.

General Summary and Conclusions

1. Negro Population: There was an increase of 28.2 in population between 1930 and 1940.
2. The housing condition among Negroes is much lower than that of the Whites. The Blodgett Homes and Durkeeville have supplanted a large slum area from State and Jefferson Streets - 552 units house two hundred Negro families.
3. A large percentage of the Negro population is gainfully employed. The largest percentage are in the service category as porters, janitors, waiters, maids, next largest are teachers.
4. Poor Housing: Low economic status and racial discrimination have created blighted Negro areas from which comes delinquency and social disorganization.
5. Between May 1, 1946, May 1, 1947 there were 654 juvenile arrests made in Jacksonville of which 173 or 26.4 per cent were Negroes.
6. There are only two supervised public recreation playgrounds for Negroes and one supervised recreation center; schools are not equipped for an adequate program of recreation.
7. Social Agencies: and churches contribute to the health and religious education for Negroes.

The Negro churches are inspirational spiritual centers. They are the hubs around which Negro life revolve.
8. Business: The Negroes as a whole in Jacksonville are industrious, progressive, reasonable, civic-minded and

law abiding. They have advanced in business to the extent that they own and operate three life insurance companies, pawn shops, two jewelry stores and many other small businesses.

9. Eighty-six per cent of the 100 cases studied were from broken homes.
10. Sub-normal intelligence, over-crowded home conditions account for twenty-five per cent (25%) charged with carelessness or mischief.

Delinquency Factors: In every case of juvenile delinquency there is some form of adult delinquency, the two go hand in hand.

Over-crowded housing conditions, low-economic status, are two important reasons for a high degree of delinquency among Negroes.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is inseparable from family life, recreation, employment, and all questionable activities.

In one way or another the parents have been unequal to their task. Juvenile delinquents may be products of homes which set up delinquent patterns of behavior in which the whole primary educational influence is directed toward producing an anti-social individual and person. Because of certain inadequacies, limited income, lack of skill, low grade intelligence or unfortunate background, the home often fails to provide the child with desirable influences and opportunities. Healy and Bronner have come to the

conclusion, "that the failure of parents to provide adequate emotional security for their children is even more important than economic and social advantage."

The broken home with all its obvious handicaps is frequently held to be an outstanding characteristic of the background of all juvenile delinquents.

The average delinquent suffers from a demoralizing home environment much more frequent than the non-delinquent and particularly is this true of the delinquent Negro girls of Jacksonville.

The majority of the Negro juvenile delinquents come from homes of such low economic status that it is obvious causal relationship between poverty and anti-social behavior is evident.

The poverty-stricken Negro homes blessed with numerous off-spring are always overcrowded. The result and lack of privacy in itself makes for the lack of decency and low moral standards. Children often seek the streets simply to escape the cluttered sordidness of the home.

While housing is not directly responsible for delinquency, bad housing in poor neighborhoods where there are no institutions providing wholesome play may lead the child into serious conduct problems.

The ecological pattern of our city follows that of many southern cities in the Negro area. The absence of proper sanitary facilities, unsafe conditions of the physical structure, of the dwellings, overcrowding, subnormal intelligence, ill-advised recreation, "bad" companions, the

school's failure to recognize its relationship to the vital needs of the child - the failure of the community to share its responsibility; these and similar evidence offer conclusive factors producing juvenile delinquency among Negroes in Jacksonville, Florida.

In concluding this ecological study of juvenile delinquency among Negroes in Jacksonville, Florida we have tried to sum up all the many important factors that make for juvenile delinquency. We have found no single condition exists alone, but all are closely interwoven and interdependent. The disorganized aspects are the results of multiple causation thus producing an inter-relatedness and a cause and effect relationship.

APPENDIX

**TWENTY-FIVE SAMPLE COURT CASES
OF
NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS**

These sample court cases that follow are presented to give the reader a more complete picture of the way the Negro Juvenile Delinquents are recorded in the Duval County Juvenile Court of Jacksonville, Florida.

Some Sample Case Reports of Negro
Juvenile Delinquents Selected from the
Court Records

The following case outlines were taken verbatim from the daily reports on these cases as they appeared before Judge Criswell in the juvenile court and as they are recorded in the official record.

Case I No. 13,987

Situation: John Santos, a boy of 12 years, has been confined to the boys parental home on several occasions for misdemeanors ranging from whiskey theft to truancy.

Background: Parents - Carey Santos, 32 years of the British West Indies and Joe Santos 64 years, also a British subject: Children 4 in family 6, 10, 13, 14 years respectively. Father a painter on same job 25 years. The mother day works. Parents separated. Boy lives with mother one room sanctified church.

Court History: Johnny Santos was brought to the attention of the authorities along with three other juveniles for breaking and entering a car and taking six bottles of whiskey. The boy was committed to the Negro Boys Parental Home.

Case II No. 13,987 Continued

Joe and Carrie Santos, Negroes, to produce in court Joe Santos age 11, and Maxine and Carrie Santos 431 North

Street to answer a charge of truancy and delinquency.

Witness in this case:

J. L. Williams - Department of Attendance

W. P. Douglas - Director of Attendance

Case III No. 14,310

Situation: Henry Roberts age 10 was brought before the court by investigating officer H. J. Cason, for failure to discontinue shining shoes on streets and parks, placed on the juvenile docket.

Background: Parents Henry Roberts Sr., age 40, American born. Rebecca Sanders age 24, Religion: Protestant - both common laborers. Four room house - parents separated. One more boy in the family, age 13.

Court History: After a severe reprimand by the judge and warning if he is caught shining shoes on the streets and in parks again, that he will be dealt with severely. The boy was released to go home with his mother. Warned: Discharged.

Case IV No. 14,231

Situation: Robert Reynolds, age 9, was placed on Juvenile Docket charged with truancy from school most of the time.

Background: Father: Robert Reynolds 52 years truck driver - 921 Julia Street. Mother: Elizabeth Grant 30 years - maid - three children 7, 4, 12 years. Parents separated - Protestants - rooming.

Court History: The boy was placed in the detention home for a period of time and allowed to attend school from

there.

Case V No. 14,231

Situation: Ronald Lee Reynolds, age 7 and two other boys ages 9 and 11 respectively. Nature of complaint by arresting officer. Pilfering automobiles. Parents notified.

Background: Parents as in above case separated. Working all day - children left to go to school, instead play truant.

Court History: The two other boys were reprimanded and released to their parents. Reynolds was held for juvenile court. After court hearing he was released to assistant probation officer, Mr. Lorimer. Case closed.

Case VI No. 13,379

Situation: Willie Mae Robinson: Sex female, age 13 years. Truant officer Williams brought charges of delinquent and truant.

Background: Father Willie Robinson 43 years. Mother - Ida Stewart Robinson, 36 years. Religion - Protestant - 1030 W. 24th Street. Five rooms - cottage. Father's occupation, shipyard - mother - maid. Children five ranging from 4, 12, 8, 17, 18 years. Parents separated. American born.

Court History: Mother cannot give proper supervision to children and work. Willie Mae's school attendance irregular. She left home to go to work at a hamburger house 2516 Main Street for \$2.00 per day instead of going to school. She was charged runaway and truancy. Committed to Negro Parental Home for Girls. Follow up case.

Case VII No. 14,209

Situation: George Caldwell, 13 years old, was brought before the Juvenile Court for truancy.

Background: Father, George Caldwell, Sr., age 42. Occupation - truck driver for Lovett grocery store. Mother, Izella Harris, age 33, both American born. Protestant.

Court History: Boy was placed in Negro Parental Home by order of court. Mother agreed to pay \$2.00 per week for his case. Closed.

Case VIII No. 12,797

Situation: Freddie Lee Ponder, Male, age 9. Placed on Juvenile Docket, charged with disorderly conduct, runaway and detention.

Background: Parents separated, mother works can't control him. He runs the streets, untruthful. Father: Johnnie Ponder. Whereabouts unknown. Stepfather: Berry Towns, Mother: Alzora Towns, 715 Phelps Street. Occupation, maid. American born - protestant.

Court History: Released to uncle, Neal Peas, with warning and severe reprimand. Case closed. Discharged.

Case IX No. 14,511

Situation: In the matter of Norman Nelson. Delinquent male, age 10. Charged with running away from Oakland School.

Background: Parents American born. Religion - Protestant. Three other children. Live in a five-room house; 2, 5, and 6 years ages of children. Father: Thomas E. Nelson, age 36, minister and laborer. Mother Mamie Hayes

Nelson - day work.

Court History: Norman released to his father. Case closed. Discharged.

Case X No. 13,291

Situation: A Negro boy, age 8, 1213 Grant Street, was brought before the Juvenile Court by his mother. The mother stated the boy was disobedient, would not stay at home. She needed help with him, Freddie McBride.

Background: Father Cisero McBride, deceased. Mother: Annie Mae Ford, 1213 Grant Street. 29 years old. American born - laundress - gets help from county welfare. Two other children, Bettie Jane, 5 years, Frank, 7 years. Three room house. Holiness Church.

Court History: He was placed on the Juvenile Docket and in detention, charged with disorderly conduct and runaway. Admitted to Negro Boys Parental Home.

Case XI No. 14,508

Court Report: In the matter of Albert Lee, delinquent male, age 13. Albert was found definitely on the border of feeble-mindedness and is not wholly responsible for his actions.

Background: Father, Eddie Lee, 36 years old, common laborer. Mother, Stella Lee, 29 years of age, housework. Three other children, 2, 6, and 11 years. Live in 4 room house.

Court History: Boy needs parental care and guardianship. Ordered committed to Negro Boys Parental Home. Follow up.

Case XII No. 12,635

Situation: Charles Columbus, male, age 10. Charles was brought to C. P. B. - April 19, 1946 for the theft of one Yale bicycle. The bicycle has not yet been recovered.

Background: Parents American born, protestant, 1532 Franklin Street. Three room house, 5 children - ages 10, 16, 17, 18, 24 respectively. Father: Abraham Columbus, age 45 - common laborer.

Court History: Charles was placed on official docket and finger-printed. Turned over to Juvenile Court. Follow up.

Case XIII No. 12,635

Situation: Maceo Columbus, male, age 24, 331 E. Ashley Street. Maceo was brought before the court by investigating officer, charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct and contributing to the delinquency of a minor, age 14, Charles Huston.

Court History: Columbus was given ninety days by acting judge Walton. The minor was released to his brother after a severe reprimand. His parents: adopted American born, protestant.

Case XIV No. 12,898

Situation: In the matter of James H. Jones, sex male, age 8. Complaint by investigating officer: Larceny of one Elgin Watch and whatever he gets his hands on from neighbors.

Background: Parents American born, Protestant, 727 Court D, Blodgett Homes. Father: Willie Jones, age 42 Independent Drug store truck driver, five room apartment. Mother, Estelle Jones, works at county Hospital. Four children, ages 8, 10, 16, 17.

Court History: He was placed on the Juvenile Docket and in detention until after court hearing. After trial he was committed to Negro Boys Parental Home as he had been twice before.

Case XV No. 12,898 also

In the matter of James Jones for bicycle theft. Because of his tender years he was again committed to the Parental Home. Follow up.

Case XV No. 13,855

Person complained of: William Wright, male, age 14. Nature of complaint: Breaking and entering and taking cigars, cigarettes and candy.

Background: Father: C. M. Wright, age 61 - white - occupation, railroad engineer. Mother: Lola Wright - housewife, age 51. 3298 Thomas Street. Four children, ages 14, 18, 20, 29. Parents American born, protestants.

Court History: William Wright was placed on official docket and finger-printed. Detective Ross asked that the boy be held until he could pick up one Steve Stevens. The boy was released to constable Weeks. Case closed. Referred to the county.

Case XVI No. 13,855 (b)

A. M. Wright, age 18 was referred to Juvenile Court from criminal court of records where he had been held on the charge of breaking and entering and crime against nature. He was placed on absentee docket which means that further action will be taken if further complaint comes.

Case XVII No. 13,838

Court Record: In matter of: David Johnson, sex, male. Age 11 Parents American born - Protestant. Children six - 1166 East 3rd Street. Nature of Complaint: Miscellaneous.

Hold for Juvenile Court and released to Mr. Nixon.
Closed - referred to Juvenile Court.

Case XVIII No. 14,697

Court Record: In matter of Johnny B. Hill and Ernest Riley. Delinquent children, ages 11 and 12 years. Parents American born. Protestants.

Nature of Complaint: Shoplifting in Kress 5 and 10 Store, Main and Adams Street. Several minor articles were recovered and returned to owner. Due to the boys not having a previous record, John Riley was released to his father with warning. John B. Hill was referred to Juvenile Court and transferred to county jail at the request of Mr. Lorimer. Case closed: Ernest Riley - discharged, John B. Hill referred to Juvenile Court.

Case XIX No. 14,506

Situation: James Edge, Jr. age 14. 1612 Short Price Street. Parents American born - Protestants. Seven children in family. Two rooms in a rooming house. Occupation: father works at air base, Mother - maid.

Complaint: Made by Arie Edge, mother of James, stating that the boy runs the street and will not attend school.

Order of Court: James committed to Negro Boys Parental Home. The mother agreed to pay \$3.00 per week for his board.

Case XX No. 14,181

Court Record: In the matter of Isaiah and Luther Dash, Males ages 7 and 8 years. Address 445 Franklin Street.

Complaint: Made by Attendance Officer. Truancy, dependent, and delinquent. Parents: American born, protestants. Stepmother - Beulah Dash, 34, Cook. Father: Luther Dash. Mother: Essie Mae Thomas deceased. Live in three room house.

Court Order: Committed both boys to Negro Parental Home and \$4.00 per week to be given toward children's support.

Case XXI No. 14,797

Situation: In the matter of Wiley Harris, male, age 13.
Complaint: Larceny of \$7.00 from step-mother.

Background: Father Norman Harris, age 36. Box 97

Baldwin, Florida. Mother: Ethel Lucinda Montgomery, 29, deceased. Live in three room frame house. Parents American born - protestants. Occupation: Father, truck driver. Children - 5; four of them half-sisters.

Court History: The above named boy certified from Justice of Peace at Baldwin Florida. He was committed to Superintendent Joyer of the Negro Boys Parental Home. 1245 Jessie Street.

Case XXII No. 14,258 (a)

Situation: Gray Green, male, age 10. Detail of complaint: The above named boy has been going in downtown stores and stealing various articles - larceny.

Background: John Green, Father, separated; age 31. Mother Henretta Green 29. Both American born - Protestants. Two children ages 10, 11 years. Occupation - domestic.

Court History - Brought before Juvenile Court - committed to Negro Parental Home for Boys.

Case XXIII No. 14,310 (a)

Situation: Raymond Roberts, age 6, brother of Henry Roberts, age 10.

Officer taking report B. E. Webber. Parents: American born. Protestants. Father Henry Roberts, age 36. Common laborer. Occupy four room house. Mother: Rebecca Sanders - age 24.

Court History: This 6 year old boy will not stay at home. Raymond was placed on Juvenile Docket and in detention

charge runaway from home, runaway from Parental Home. Arrested for riding buses all night. Released from custody to parents to Negro Parental Home. The father agreed to pay \$5.00 per week for board and care at boys Parental Home. Case dismissed.

Case XXIV

Situation: Darnell Wright, female, age 15 was brought before the Juvenile Court by attendance Officer Williams.

Complaint: Truancy, delinquent. Her teacher testified that she ran away from school. She had run away from the girls Parental Home twice where she had to be committed by order of the judge.

Background: Father John Wright, 48 years. 913 W. 1st Street. Common laborer. Number of siblings six. Ages 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15. Mother: Viola Wright, age 36. Occupation - days work. Live in four room house. Parents separated. Mother tries to work and take care of the children without father's support. Darnell is the oldest child.

Court History: Darnell has been before the Juvenile Court many times. She did not like the Girls Parental Home and ran away from there twice. The kindly judge said that there was not another institution in the state to send incorrigible girls (Negroes) so he would have to send her back to the girls Parental Home or to jail. Darnell preferred being sent to jail rather than to the girls Parental Home.

Order of Court: Darnell was committed to jail after a physical examination by a nurse. Case closed.

Case XXV

Situation: In the matter of Frank Timmons, Male, Age 14. Was brought before the Juvenile Court by the attendance officer for irregular attendance in school. He spends his school hours in the theatre going home at the regular hour after school.

Background: Father George Timmons, age 46. Occupation, Ship yard worker. Mother: Alfreda Timmons, age 40. Parents American born. Religion - Protestant. Number of siblings, 7. Ages 9, 12, 14, 17, 16, 18, 20. Size of home seven rooms. Mother is a housewife with a college education. Home has modern facilities.

Court History: Frank has the habit of playing truant and telling his parents he had attended school each day. He enjoyed the moving pictures better than he did going to school. After a severe reprimand, Judge Criswell committed him to the Negro Boys Parental Home. Case dismissed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. In Post-War planning for extensions and improvements of facilities first and basic consideration be given to drainage, sewage disposal, garbage collection and disposal system, pest control measures and such problems, the neglect of which imposes hazards to public health.
2. Completion of Joseph H. Blodgett Homes on land now owned by the authority to provide dwelling units for Negro families forced to move by development of numbers 2, 3, and 4.
3. Purchase of sufficient lands within the area bounded by Davis Street, Kings Road, Cleveland Street and Fourth Street for slum clearance and development of Negro Municipal Civic center and playground by the city (swimming pool and other features to be on a self liquidating basis), and housing by the Housing Authority.
4. Allowing for the fact that wartime traffic was extra heavy and that Jacksonville is the gateway to Florida, it is recommended that the "gentlemen's agreement" in regard to bi-racial seating in city buses be enforced impartially for both White and Colored to insure maximum use of seats.

5. Since only one of the Negro schools in the county and city has a sufficient rating to justify rehabilitation, this indicates a need for an immediate building and modernization program on a city-wide basis to house the Negro school system. Provisions should be made for cafeterias, auditoriums, health units, gymnasias and approved books.

6. Jacksonville is the only city of comparable size in the state without some swimming facilities for Negroes. In addition no ocean front property is now available for a Negro Beach at Jacksonville beach. It is, therefore, recommended that Negro leaders, get with the boards of the Boy and Girl Scouts, now take the initiative in promoting and securing a swimming pool.

(a) It is recommended that first attention be given to the development of Wilder Park as a recreation area for Negroes. This should include: (1) construction of a swimming pool, 75 x 120 feet.

(b) It is further recommended that the Negro Business Man's League, and the Negro Chamber of Commerce, urge Negro capital to put money into wholesome recreation, roller skating rinks, archery, shooting galleries, bowling alleys, etc., to afford Negro youth opportunities in contrast to the numerous

unwholesome beer parlors and "juke joints."

7. That the Negro Ministerial Alliance, Negro Business Men's League, Chamber of Commerce check on the numerous beer parlors and "juke joints" to enforce the city ordinance forbidding minors attending places where alcoholic beverages are sold.
8. That vocational training be expanded to afford opportunities to the Negro youth to learn skilled jobs in the building trades, and that employment in these trades be opened to Negro citizens.
9. That the Child Labor Law requiring work permits for children under 16 be enforced in regard to Negroes. Many Negro children are now working without permits.
10. That the law enforcement officers of the city of Jacksonville investigate and decide whether the use of Negro law enforcement officers would materially help in reducing the incidents of crime in the Negro districts.
 - (a) It is further recommended that detention quarters other than the city and county jails be developed for young children who must be forcibly detained, as runaways or for other minor offenses.

11. That agencies serving both races include both Negro and White persons on boards and advisory committees, with active participation by boards and advisory committees in developing programs of the agencies.
12. That a group-work committee be formed within the Education and Recreation Division of the Council of Social Agencies to make frequent studies of community problems, looking toward better community planning and better programs that will help the delinquents of both races.

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A QUESTIONNAIRE

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"Ecologic Distribution of Negro Delinquents in Jacksonville
for the years 1940 through 1947."

I. Name _____ Age _____
Address _____ Grade completed in school _____
Parents name - Mother _____
Father _____ Age - Mother _____
Age - Father _____ School - Grade - Completed _____
Marital status: (check one) Married _____ Divorced _____
Separated _____. If you are not living with mother
and father, with whom do you live? _____
Occupation: Mother _____ Hours _____ to _____
Income _____ Mother _____ Father _____ Length of
employment _____ Number of sibling _____
How long on job _____
Ages _____ Size of home _____ Rent
No. of rooms _____
Own _____
Yes or no _____ Yes or No _____

II. FACILITIES

Do you have any of the following facilities in your home:

1. Electricity lights
2. Telephone
3. Radio
4. Piano
5. Running Water
6. Washing machine
7. Automobile

III. CHECK LIST

Please check as accurately as possible with your
evaluation of the individual listed.

NAME _____

A. Personality

1. cooperative _____
2. stubborn _____
3. unpleasant _____
4. incorrigible _____

B. Appearance

1. neat _____
2. dirty _____
3. untidy _____
4. gaudy _____
5. dress with
a taste _____
6. too extreme

C. HONESTY

1. usually _____
2. seldom _____
3. never _____